

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Board to Meet Nov. 10-12

The Fall Meeting of the Board of Directors and Administrative Council of the National Canners Association has been scheduled for the Palmer House, Chicago, November 10-12.

Secretary Campbell will appear on the program of the Spring meeting of the Maine Canners Association scheduled for June 14-15 at Lakewood, Me.

The appointment of Dr. Wilbert M. Chapman to a top level post in the State Department culminates efforts by the fishing industry to gain recognition for its importance in international affairs. See story on page 231.

The Association desires to compile a complete listing of motion pictures about the canning industry. See story on page 235.

Association personnel will provide instruction again this year at Howard Mold Count Schools conducted by Indiana and New York State Canners. See story on page 236.

'High Quality' Is Theme at Michigan Canners Meeting

The Association was represented at the spring meeting of the Michigan Canners Association, held at Traverse City June 6-7, by C. A. Greenleaf, Assistant Director of the Washington Laboratory. Mr. Greenleaf appeared on the program of the meeting, speaking informally on the subject of "Quality Control."

This topic was part of an integrated program of addresses and discussions on means of securing the objective of high-quality processed fruit, particularly red cherries, since the season for that fruit is near at hand. Several resolutions were adopted endorsing specific measures for insuring vigilance in inspection of fruit, both as delivered to the plant and during preparation for processing.

N.C.A. Convention Can House Canners and Their Brokers

A survey of the hotel facilities now available to the National Canners Association for the 1949 Canners Convention in Atlantic City, January 14 to 20, indicates that ample room exists for housing member-canners, their brokers, their buyers and suppliers. N.C.A. will assign rooms in 17 of the Atlantic City hotels. Last year only six hotels were under direct assignment of N.C.A.

The increase of available hotel facilities is accounted for in part by the fact that non-canner principals and brokers formerly present in Atlantic City only to see non-canner firms, will not be there in 1949 due to the decision of the National Food Brokers Association to hold its meeting at another time and place.

The hotels at N.C.A.'s disposal for the Canners Convention of 1949 are the following: Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Traymore, Marlborough Blenheim, Dennis, Shelburne, Ritz-Carlton, Seaside, Strand, Mayflower, President, Lafayette, Senator, Jefferson, Morton, Chelsea, Columbus and Flanders.

The Association has already received requests from a number of its members for reservations for their brokers. Since these requests cannot be formally handled until all the required information is supplied, forms requesting this detailed information are being sent out early next week. These will provide space for the indication of the hotel of preference both for the canner and his brokers. Early return of the room request forms is advantageous.

The Board of Directors of the Canning Machinery and Supplies Association announced to its membership that it plans to open its annual exhibit at the Canners Convention at 9 a. m. Saturday, January 15, and to close the showing Wednesday night, January 19.

Cumming and Campbell Articles Featured

Articles by President Howard T. Cumming and Secretary Carlos Campbell of the National Canners Association have been featured in recent special issues of the *New York Journal of Commerce*. The Mid-Year Grocery Marketing Number of June 4 made a front-page display of Mr. Cumming's contribution, under the heading "Higher Costs, Reduced Over-all Production, Loom in Canned Foods," and Secretary Campbell's article was featured similarly in the Annual Super Market Convention Section of May 21. Mr. Cumming's article stated that "it seems reasonable to assume that the unit costs of most canned fruits and vegetables will be higher

in 1948 than they were in 1947 and the total over-all production lower." The cost of practically all of the canners' major supplies, such as cans, glass, caps and shipping cases has advanced, Mr. Cumming pointed out. Many canning plants that employ union labor have already contracted with their unions at higher rates, generally from 5 to 10 cents an hour, he wrote.

Price Outlook

"But do higher costs mean higher prices? The answer isn't nearly as clear. Historically the industry has gone through cycles of overproduction and low prices followed by short packs and higher prices. The momentum of high production generated during the war years would seem to threaten great overproduction following the war. But the very high production of 1946 was easily absorbed and the somewhat lower production of 1947 is finding its way into consumption without seriously depressing the market except for a very few items such as citrus juice and low-grade peas.

"It may be that while history will eventually repeat itself certain factors are decidedly slowing down this repetition. We have 10 percent more people to feed than before the war. Our people are consuming 17 percent more food per capita.

"Canned foods have been and still are relatively low priced. They are in a favorable competitive position in relation to very high-priced meat and dairy products. Moreover, the spendable income of our people which supports consumption at a high rate is still at an all-time high. And it has just been given another boost in the reduction of income taxes.

Purchasing Power Up

"Millions of people on the same basis of income as they had last year have more money to spend this year. Speaking generally, there are some canners who find many sound reasons to believe that the prices of 1948 pack canned fruit and vegetables could advance sufficiently to compensate for the increased costs.

"It is difficult to accept this view at this time of the year because we are at a time when both canners and distributors are making every effort to clean up their stocks ahead of a new season. Canners particularly are turning their stocks into cash in order to finance the upcoming pack. In some cases prices are below cost and losses are being felt. But this has happened many times before and it does not infallibly forecast depressed prices in the year ahead.

"Packers and buyers of canned foods both know from experience that it is not safe to generalize too freely. We can have high-priced corn and low-priced peas at the same time. This may be the year when canners

of peas will beware of the signs and retrench, thereby creating a strong market. It could be the year when the corn canners, sensitive to the strong market that has prevailed, will pay their grower too much for his corn and price it out of the market—or make a market that will be unhealthy. Selective packing and selective buying might well be a watchword as each of us enters the 1948 canning season."

Campbell Cites Industry Growth

In his special article for the Super Market Number, Mr. Campbell traced the history of the growth of this form of merchandising from 300 units 15 years ago to 10,800 last year and he showed parallel gains in canned foods volume, variety and importance for the same period, stating that when super markets began in 1932, the total of canned production came to 122,000,000 cases. Whereas last year the pack was approximately 450,000,000 cases.

Referring to "self-service" as the keystone appeal of the super market, Mr. Campbell's article stated that "merchandisers are finding that today's consumer is a much more educated buyer than she was 10 years ago.

"We believe that the canning industry has made a real contribution to this new consumer intelligence and self-confidence in buying. We like to feel that the continuing programs of education and information sponsored by the National Canners Association through its Home Economics and Labeling Divisions primarily, have contributed greatly to efficient self-service. We have a feeling that the vast improvement in canned food labels (during the past decade) including the great progress made in descriptive labeling, sponsored by the N.C.A. and approved by all groups of distributors, has had a great share in helping the supermarkets develop the success of their self-service system with the American buying public."

Inspection Regulations Sent to Shrimp, Oyster Canners

Notices of proposals to amend Federal Security Administration regulations for inspection of canned shrimp and canned oysters were published in the *Federal Register* of June 4, and were reproduced by the Association and mailed to shrimp and oyster canners. Additional copies may be obtained upon request.

COURT RULINGS

FISHING RIGHTS DEFINED

Supreme Court Declares Fishing Laws of Two States to Be Unconstitutional

The United States Supreme Court this week declared unconstitutional a South Carolina statute placing prohibitive burdens on out-of-state shrimp fishermen and a California statute denying commercial fishing licenses to Japanese resident aliens.

In the case of *Toomer v. Witsell*, a South Carolina law provided for a license fee of \$25 for each shrimp boat owned by a resident of the state and a fee of \$2,500 for each shrimp boat owned by a non-resident. Another statute required all boats licensed to trawl for shrimp in the state's waters to dock at a South Carolina port and unload, pack and stamp their catch before shipping it to another state. Several Georgia fishermen and a Florida fish dealers' organization brought suit to enjoin the enforcement of these provisions on the grounds that they were unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court held that South Carolina had the power to protect and regulate the shrimp fishery within three miles of its coast, since there was no conflict with any assertion of Federal power. The Court held, however, that the manner in which the state's power was exercised here violated the privileges and immunities clause in Article IV of the Constitution, which provides:

"The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

It is well settled, the Court said, that this clause guarantees to citizens of one state the privilege of doing business in another state on terms of substantial equality with the citizens of the latter state. South Carolina could charge non-residents a differential to compensate the state for any added enforcement burdens or to make up for conservation taxes paid by residents, but in this case the license fee for non-residents of 100 times the fee for residents bore no reasonable relation to the added cost of regulating non-residents according to the opinion.

The requirement that all shrimpers in South Carolina waters must unload and pack their catch in South Carolina was held by the Court to be an

undue burden on interstate commerce and thus unconstitutional. The Court held, however, that a tax of $\frac{1}{8}$ cent a pound on raw shrimp taken within three miles of the South Carolina coast was a valid exercise of the state's power to regulate its shrimp fishery.

In the California case, *Takahashi v. Fish and Game Commission*, a state law passed during the war prohibited the issuance of any commercial fishing license to any "person ineligible to citizenship," which classification included Japanese. Takahashi, born in Japan but a resident of California, had been engaged in commercial fishing off the coast of California before the war. When he was denied a license under this law, he brought suit against the California Fish and Game Commission to compel the Commission

to issue him a commercial fishing license.

The Court held that the Fourteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and the statutes under it guarantee to resident aliens as well as to citizens the equal protection of the laws. Among the rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, the Court said, is the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community.

California claimed in this case that this statute was necessary to protect its ownership of the fishery within the three-mile belt. The Court did not define the extent of the state's "ownership" of this fishery, but it held that "ownership" was not an adequate basis for denying resident aliens the right to fish while others were permitted to fish.

member of the Pacific Fishery Biologists; American Society of Ichthyologists; Institute of Food Technologists; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Western Society of Naturalists; and Oceanographical Society of the Pacific.

INDUSTRY REPRESENTATION

N.C.A. Asks Addition of Fishery Expert to Hoover Committee Studying Government

Following a recommendation of the Fishery Products Committee at its meeting at Association headquarters on May 25, the Association's Fishery Products Division this week wrote to Herbert Hoover, Chairman, Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, requesting the addition of a recognized fishery authority to the Committee studying executive management of natural resources, including fisheries.

Pointing out that the Natural Resources Committee was composed of eminent specialists in the fields of forestry, mining, reclamation, hydroelectric power, etc., the letter stated in part:

"We feel that this Committee has an unique opportunity to make a study of a subject that has long warranted a thorough investigation and that the opportunity should not be lost. We are fearful that the limited amount of time allotted to the Committee to complete its report and recommendations will not permit the Committee to give proper recognition to the problems of the nation's most important naturally renewable resource—the fishery resource—unless at least one member of the Committee is a recognized authority on fishery matters.

"The fish canning members of our Association, through the Fishery Products Committee which met in Washington on May 25 and 26, unanimously agreed to make the following recommendation:

"We respectfully recommend that the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government appoint to the Natural Resources Committee a recognized authority on the Nation's fisheries."

In its letter, the N.C.A. Fishery Products Division gave assurance of its sincere desire to cooperate with the Commission in the performance of its task.

The Association, by bulletin to all members packing fishery products, and local fishery trade associations, and through releases to the trade press, has requested the united support of this request by the entire industry.

FISHERIES

STATE DEPARTMENT POST

Dr. Wilbert M. Chapman Assigned to Coordinate International Fisheries at Top Level

The successful conclusion of the fishing industry's long and continued efforts to obtain adequate recognition of its importance in international affairs was achieved this week when the Department of State announced the appointment of Dr. Wilbert M. Chapman to the post of Special Assistant to the Under Secretary to handle coordination of international fisheries matters.

Since the Stettinius reorganization, which placed fisheries far down in the Economics line of command in the Department, the industry has contended that fisheries should be treated as a resource rather than as a commodity, and efforts have been made continuously to obtain a higher policy level for the chief of the fisheries work.

After it was intimated that the Department was planning to negotiate a peace treaty with Japan without giving the fishing industry opportunity to express its views, despite what was considered the constant friction and encroachments of Japanese fishing vessels on the United States fisheries along the Bering Sea Coast of Alaska, the Pacific Fisheries Conference was called together at San Francisco last September. The Conference was composed of representatives of

management and labor from every important fishing group and port having an interest in the Pacific, including Hawaii. The Conference appointed a five-man Executive Committee to come to Washington to impress on all government officials the importance of international fisheries, and to obtain the establishment of a policy-making position in the State Department to be filled by a competent, experienced individual. It was this campaign by the five-man Committee that led to the Department's announcement that it had selected Dr. Chapman to fill the position of Special Assistant to Under Secretary Lovett.

Dr. Chapman has been Director of the School of Fisheries, University of Washington, since September, 1947. Prior to that he traveled extensively, studying the fisheries of the East Coast, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, France and England on a Guggenheim Memorial Foundation Fellowship. He has served as Curator of Fishes at the California Academy of Sciences, and was employed by the Board of Economic Warfare to survey fisheries in the islands of the Pacific during the war. He has been engaged in fisheries work ever since his graduation from the University of Washington in 1932, and received his Doctor's degree from the same University in 1937.

Dr. Chapman is a member of numerous scientific societies, a Fellow of the California Academy of Sciences; a

RAW PRODUCTS

Watery Soft Rot of Beans Subject of New Leaflet

Watery soft rot recently has become an important disease of beans after a long record of seriously damaging cabbage, carrots, celery, cucumbers and other vegetables. According to a new leaflet by W. D. Moore and W. J. Zaumeyer, plant pathologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, this disease, sometimes called white mold, attacked beans seriously in southern Florida nearly 10 years ago, the first time it was recognized as an important disease of this crop.

Since then it has been found affecting beans in various places, it is stated, and is becoming worse on snap and dry beans in the seed-growing sections of Wyoming, Idaho and Montana and in the sections of Oregon where the Blue Lake varieties are grown. The mold grows best under moist moderately cool conditions, it is stated.

Copies of the leaflet, *Saving Beans from Watery Soft Rot*, AIS-70, may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

1947 Fertilizer Consumption

Consumption of commercial fertilizer by American farmers during 1947, increasing for the ninth consecutive year, surpassed that for 1946, the previous all-time high, according to the annual report on fertilizer consumption announced June 3 by The National Fertilizer Association on the basis of tag sales data, shipments, reports of State officials and authoritative estimates.

The report indicates that American farmers used more than 15 million tons of commercial fertilizer last year. This figure does not include raw phosphate rock, soft phosphate and colloidal clay, gypsum, or domestically-produced basic slag. Were such materials included, the total consumption for 1947 would be well over 16 million tons. Liming materials are not included in any of the above figures.

Although the consumption of 15,039,000 short tons during 1947 was only 165,000 tons greater than that in 1946, the increase is significant because it marked a new peak in fertilizer consumption, and because it reflected peacetime demand for agricultural production rather than swollen war-induced demand. A comparison

with the 1935-1939 prewar period, when annual fertilizer consumption averaged 7,338,000 tons, shows that consumption in 1947 has more than doubled. About 98 percent of the total of 15,039,000 tons represented commercial distribution. Direct government distribution through AAA and TVA during 1947 was about two-thirds as great as in 1946, and was at its lowest level since 1939. Distribution of fertilizer under the Government's "Purchase Order Plan" which is included in commercial distribution, increased 1 percent over 1946.

FOREIGN TRADE

Export Control Appeals Board

The establishment of an Appeals Board on export controls, and the appointment of Harrison Lillibridge of New York City as its chairman, was announced June 7 by the Department of Commerce through its Office of International Trade.

The new Board has been created to provide a simple and efficient appeals procedure. Any exporter who feels that a regulation or administrative action of OIT works an exceptional or unreasonable hardship on him, or that it improperly discriminates against him, may appeal. Records will be kept of each appeal.

The procedure, which will become effective June 15, requires that an appeal from a regulation must be filed in writing not later than 20 days after the regulation's date of publication. An appeal from the rejection or return without action of an export license application, or an appeal from the refusal of an extension of a license, must be made not later than 20 days after the date of the notification to the exporter of such action. The decisions of the Appeals Board will be final.

Tariff Reductions Announced for Czechoslovakia and China

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with respect to Czechoslovakia, which was implemented on April 21, includes substantial duty reductions by Czechoslovakia on canned vegetables, canned fruits and fruit juices, and canned fish.

The State Department announced that under the General Agreement Czechoslovakia granted concessions on products of interest to the United

States representing approximately \$31.6 millions in terms of 1937 trade and covering approximately 80 percent of Czechoslovakia's total prewar imports from the United States.

The State Department also has announced implementation of the trade agreement with China, which granted tariff concessions only on condensed milk. Some foodstuffs have been suspended from importation, however, for almost two years. The agreement with China became effective May 22.

Canned fruits and fruit juices may be shipped to any destination under "general license." Canned vegetables may be exported to Czechoslovakia only under validated export license, but may be exported to China under general license.

Both China and Czechoslovakia require import and exchange permits. Old and new tariff rates on commodities of principal interest to canners are as follows:

Czechoslovakia

Commodity	Old Rate	New Rate (in Kronas per 10 ⁶ kilo,grams)
Edibles in tins, bottles, and similar containers hermetically sealed:		
Citrus fruit juices, thickened . . .	1,200	500
Other:		
Preserved vegetables (including preserved mushrooms and vegetable juices) and other plant preparations for kitchen use; soups:		
Preserved asparagus	2,000	500
Vegetable juices:		
Tomato juice	2,000	500
Other	2,000	340
Other, except preserved tomatoes	2,000	700
Preserved fruit:		
Pineapple	2,000	500
Other	2,000	700
Fruit and berry juices (except apple, raspberry and grape juices), thickened . . .	2,000	700
Preserved fish:		
Sardines, kippered herrings, salmon	2,000	600
Pilchards:		
In oil	2,000	600
In tomato sauce	2,000	400
Lobster	2,000	1,000
Edibles not specially provided for:		
Soups	2,000	700

China

Commodity	Old Rate (Ad valorem)	New Rate
Asparagus (in cans or bottles) . .	30%	20%
Currants and raisins	30%	20%
Condensed milk	25%	20%
Other foodstuffs, n. e. p. f., (canned or in any other packaging)	35%	35%
Prunes, dried	30%	20%
Vegetables, fresh, dried, prepared and salted (in cans or bottles)	25%	25%

1947 Latin American Trade

Of the 20 Latin American Republics, only Cuba and Guatemala imported more goods from the United States, by dollar value, than they sent here during 1947, according to the Department of Commerce.

The value of both exports and imports between the United States and other American Republics hit record marks in 1947. The following table illustrates the picture of dollar conditions in Latin American countries for the year 1947:

	Exports including Re-exports	General Imports
<i>Value in Thousands of Dollars</i>		
Mexico.....	627,454	246,710
Cuba.....	491,920	509,624
Central America, total.....	323,808	118,703
Costa Rica.....	35,046	19,705
Guatemala.....	41,577	44,012
Honduras.....	29,902	11,845
Nicaragua.....	17,403	8,994
Panama, Republic of.....	171,447	6,711
El Salvador.....	28,434	27,468
Dominican Republic.....	49,295	30,228
Haiti.....	25,229	20,153
South America, total.....	2,339,319	1,224,027
Argentina.....	682,674	154,630
Bolivia.....	28,290	21,823
Brazil.....	644,085	445,630
Chile.....	123,919	122,324
Colombia.....	218,817	205,628
Ecuador.....	39,908	18,470
Paraguay.....	7,740	2,268
Peru.....	91,558	41,924
Uruguay.....	75,490	37,753
Venezuela.....	426,811	173,578
Total, 20 Republics.....	3,857,024	2,149,504

STATISTICS

Shipments of Metal Cans Reach New High in 1947

Shipments of metal cans during 1947 totaled 8.0 million short tons of steel, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This was the highest output recorded since this survey was started in 1943 and represented an increase of 7 percent over the 2.8 million tons during 1946.

The 1947 increase was largely accounted for by an increase in the non-food group. The shipments in this group increased from 454 thousand tons in 1946 to 810 thousand tons in 1947. This rise was reflected principally in the shipments of beer cans. For 1947, nonfood cans represented 27 percent of the total as compared with only 16 percent for 1946. Shipments of fruit and vegetable cans amounted to 1.1 million tons in 1947 as compared with 1.3 million in 1946. Condensed and evaporated milk cans

totalled 293 thousand tons in 1947, a 5 percent increase over 1946.

The peak shipments for 1947 were reached in August when shipments of metal cans amounted to 388 thousand tons of steel. This was 13 percent higher than the 1946 peak of 343 thousand tons which occurred also in August.

Metal Can Shipments

Shipments of metal cans in March amounted to 207 thousand short tons, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. March shipments were 2 percent above the February shipments and 15 percent higher than the March 1947 shipments.

The increase for March was principally in the evaporated milk, condensed milk, and other dairy-product types of cans. These types were 43 percent above the February total. Other types showing an increase were fish and sea food.

Glass Container Statistics

Shipments of glass containers in April amounted to 7,812,000 gross, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This total was 27 percent below March shipments and 22 percent less than the quantity shipped in April 1947.

Practically all types of containers showed decreases compared with the preceding month. Shipments of fruit jars and jelly glasses, however, registered seasonal gains of 212 percent and 79 percent, respectively, over March.

Production of glass containers in April totaled 8,978,000 gross, virtually equal to the 8,977,000 gross produced in March but 13 percent less than output in April, 1947.

Retail Sales Increase

A noticeable increase in retail sales has been reported by the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce, in a review of the business situation for April, when sales volume at retail stores, on a seasonally adjusted basis, even exceeded the high established at the end of 1947.

Wholesale commodity prices moved upward during April as all major commodity groups registered advances, according to OBE. Farm and food prices have continued to increase since February, when numerous declines were recorded.

PUBLICITY

Canned Meats Promoted on Radio Broadcast Series

Canned meats are being promoted by the Can Manufacturers Institute, Inc., through a series of radio interviews with Mrs. Harriet W. Sabine, CMI Director of Consumer Information.

Mrs. Sabine's schedule of radio interviews on this subject includes Station WGAT, Utica, N. Y., 10:30 to 11 a.m., June 14, interview with Valerie Davis; Station WGY, Schenectady, N. Y., 1:30 to 1:45 p.m., June 15, interview with Martha Brooks; Station WABY-WOKO, Albany, N. Y., June 16, interview with Cathy Rice; and Station WNYC, New York City, 8:20 to 8:30 a.m., June 22, interview with Frances Foley Gannon, Consumer Director of the New York City Department of Markets.

In recent weeks similar broadcasts have been made from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

During visits to the cities on the broadcast schedule Mrs. Sabine discusses canned foods with editors, women's program directors, on stations other than those scheduled, utilities home service directors and other public relations outlets.

DEATHS

Francis X. Weix Dies

Francis Xavier Weix, 82, founder and president of the Oconomowoc Canning Co., Oconomowoc, Wis., died at his home in Oconomowoc on June 1.

Although he had been in poor health for some time, he had continued to be active in the management of the company's farms until the time of his death.

Mr. Weix organized the Oconomowoc Canning Company in 1920. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and two sons, Joe and Leo, who have been active in the company business.

Secretary Schwellenbach

Lewis B. Schwellenbach, 53, Secretary of Labor since July 1, 1945, died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., on June 10, following an illness of several months.

MEETINGS

Ozark Cannery Association

The Ozark Cannery Association has announced that its 41st annual convention will be held February 9-11, 1949, at the Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

Texas Cannery Association

The Texas Cannery Association has announced that its annual convention will be held this year in Monterrey, Mexico, October 21-22-23.

Sauerkraut Festival Day

The 29th annual Sauerkraut Festival Day, which is expected to attract 35,000 people to a free meal, has been scheduled September 29 in Forreston, Ill.

Forthcoming Meetings

June 14-15—Maine Cannery Association, Annual Summer Meeting, Lakewood, Me.

June 17—National Pickle Packers Association, Midyear Meeting, Sheraton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June 20-26—National Association of Retail Grocers, Annual Convention, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 21-24—American Home Economics Association, 39th Annual Meeting, Minneapolis Auditorium, Minneapolis, Minn.

July 12-14—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Midyear Meeting, The Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

July 13—Tri-State Packers Association, Summer Social Meeting, Talbot Country Club, Easton, Md.

August 8-12—Vegetable Growers of America, 40th Annual Convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

August 18-21—National Food Distributors Association, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

September 20-22—American Meat Institute, Annual Convention, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, N. Y.

October 5-7—Industrial Packaging Engineers Association, 3rd Annual Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Exhibition, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

October 14-16—Florida Cannery Association, 17th Annual Meeting, Sorreno Hotel, St. Petersburg, Fla.

October 21-23—Texas Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Gran Hotel Ancira, Monterrey, Mexico

November 4-5—Ozark Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

November 8-9—Wisconsin Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

November 10-12—National Cannery Association, Board of Directors and Administrative Council, Fall Meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

November 15-16—Illinois Cannery Association, Fall Meeting, Chicago, Ill.

November 15-17—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, N. Y.

November 18-19—Indiana Cannery Association, Fall Convention, Claypool Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 22-23—Iowa-Nebraska Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Hotel Savary, Des Moines, Iowa

November 22-23—Tri-State Packers Association, Fall Convention, Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, N. J.

November 30-December 1—Pennsylvania Cannery Association, 34th Annual Convention, Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

December 6-8—New Jersey State Horticultural Society, Annual Meeting, Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.

December 10—Michigan Cannery Association, Winter Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, Mich.

February 9-11—Ozark Cannery Association, 41st Annual Convention, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.

PROCUREMENT

CCC Purchases Dried Fruits

The Department of Agriculture has announced purchase by the Commodity Credit Corporation of 1,414.5 tons of dried apricots at an average price of \$386.91 per ton and of 5,554.9 tons of dried peaches at an average price of \$235.69 per ton. This amount of dried peaches, when added to purchases made earlier during the current marketing season, brings the total purchase figure to 9,304.9 tons. No previous purchase of dried apricots has been made during the current marketing season.

CCC also has purchased an additional 911 tons of dried apples, including 742 tons in the State of Washington, at prices averaging \$281.36 per ton, and 169 tons in California at prices averaging \$288.40 per ton. The quantity purchased, when added

to the 2,250 tons purchased previously, makes a total of 3,161 tons of dried apples purchased by CCC during the current marketing season.

Invitations to Bid

★ QMC Offices—Quartermaster Corps, 111 East 16th Street, New York, N. Y.; Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Western Branch, Chicago Quartermaster Purchasing Office, Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is \$10,000 or over.

The Army has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

EVAPORATED MILK—106,550 cases of 14½-oz. cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-48-879 by June 15.

Invitations to bid on the following were received too late for publication before bid deadlines: Evaporated milk—65,470 cases; Dehydrated noodle soup—142,000 pounds in No. 10 cans.

RESEARCH

Vegetable Research Approved by RMA Advisory Group

The Vegetable Advisory Committee of the Research and Marketing Administration, at a meeting in Washington, May 20-21, reviewed progress made under the Research and Marketing Act since its November meeting and submitted recommendations for consideration in future planning under the Act.

Regarding production research, the Committee expressed the hope that work on several of the projects already under way be intensified, and made special reference to the need for improved equipment for applying insecticides and fungicides; more information on the toxic effects of insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides on plants as well as animals; and for research to get better methods and equipment for controlling weeds in vegetable production.

Most important among the production research projects which the Committee recommends for initiating next year and for continuation in 1950 are: Improved machinery for the production and harvesting of vegetable crops with special emphasis on the development of a machine for harvesting sweet corn; increased seed pro-

duction of dry and snap beans, peas, and other vegetables through breeding for multiple resistance to disease and insects; better management of irrigated soils for vegetable production in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Special problems on which research should be initiated in 1950 or sooner, the Committee believes, are the nature and control of virus disease of melons; breeding varieties of vegetables (tomatoes, beets, garden beans, spinach, etc.) that are resistant to curly top disease; and develop methods of controlling soil-borne plant diseases through the use of crop residues and other means.

The Committee also approved a number of projects in marketing and utilization research.

N.C.A. Compiling Lists of Films, Visual Aids

The National Canners Association is constantly receiving requests for motion pictures, slides, and other visual aids dealing with phases of the canning industry story, as well as films showing the canning of specific products. These requests come from canners for local use, from schools, women's clubs, etc. At the present time, however, there is no specific listing of films on canning.

Since certain individual members of the canning industry have produced a number of excellent films for educational and promotional purposes, the Association feels it can offer a valuable service by compiling a list of such films available to meet such requests.

Information concerning films other than those which are related directly to the canning industry, but which have been found to be applicable to plant practices or valuable in instructing plant personnel, will also be appreciated, for the Association desires to compile a complete listing of the visual information available on the canning industry.

For the accurate compilation of this film list, it would be appreciated if canners send the following information concerning each film they have available: Title, type (8 mm., 16 mm., 35 mm.), color or black and white, sound or silent, the running time, and a description of the content. This data should be sent to Happer Payne, National Canners Association, 1739 H Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C., and to W. D. Lewis, National Canners Association Western Branch Laboratory, 461 Market Street, San Francisco 5, Calif.

CONGRESS

Tin Controls Extended

Executive authority to allocate tin and other scarce materials through June 30, 1949, was voted by Congress late last week. The controls were renewed on June 4 with the President's approval of a Conference Committee report on H. R. 6659 (P. L. 606) which had been adopted by both the Senate and House.

Conferees reported on June 3. The House quickly agreed to the compromise bill, and the Senate concurred on the following day.

Elimination of Golden Nematode

The House on June 8 passed and sent to the President, S. 2137, to provide for the protection of potato and tomato production from the golden nematode.

Clayton Act Amendment

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has rejected a favorable report by a subcommittee on S. 104, a bill to prohibit sales of physical assets between competing corporations, and returned the bill to the subcommittee.

Transportation Controls Continued

Included in P. L. 606, approved June 4, was an extension of Executive authority whereby the Office of Defense Transportation may control the use of railroad cars. This authority was continued through June 30, 1949.

Study of 2, 4-D

The House on June 8 agreed to H. Res. 452, requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to act to prevent damage to valuable crops as a result of the use of weed killer 2, 4-D.

Form Placement Service

A Federal government revolving fund of \$2,500,000, to be repaid by employers of foreign agricultural workers, would be authorized by S. 2767, introduced on May 28 by Senator Aiken (Vt.) and Senator Thye (Minn.) of the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

The bill would authorize the United States Employment Service to recruit foreign workers within the Western Hemisphere and Puerto Rico for temporary agricultural employment in the United States, and to direct, supervise, coordinate, and provide for the transportation of such workers. The program contemplated under this legislation would extend only through June 30, 1949, under the terms of the bill.

No action has been scheduled on the measure by the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to which it was referred.

A companion bill, H. R. 6819, was introduced on June 4 by Representative Hope (Kans.).

Census of Manufacturers

The bill, S. 554, which would require the collection and publication of the census of manufacturers every five years, received final Congressional approval on June 8 and was sent to the President.

Tin Smelting

Operation of the Texas City, Tex., tin smelter would be authorized through June 30, 1954, under the terms of S. 2830, which was reported on June 8 by the Senate Committee on Armed Services. Authority for the operation of the Texas City smelter is due to expire this June 30. S. 2830 also would extend authority for the Office of Metals Reserves to buy, sell, and transport tin and tin ores and to finance research in tin smelting and processing.

Food Man in Army Secretariat

The nomination of Tracy S. Voorhees, Food Administrator for the Occupied Areas, to be Assistant Secretary of the Army was confirmed by the Senate on June 9. Under Mr. Voorhees' direction, food shipments into the Combined Zone of Germany from the United States reached approximately 600,000 tons in April, compared with about 300,000 last January, and the ration for the average consumer has been raised since January from 1,200 to 1,655 calories.

LABOR

Wage-Hour Record-Keeping

The period for keeping payroll records containing information on employees' occupations and rates of pay was reduced from four years to three years by an amendment to the Wage and Hour record-keeping regulations published in the *Federal Register* of June 8. The new amendment is effective July 8, 1948. Basic employment and earnings records, including time cards, work time schedules, records of additions to or deductions from wages paid, etc., are still required to be kept only two years under the regulations.

NEW ASSOCIATION MEMBERS

The following firms have been admitted into membership in the Association since April 24, 1948. Ruled lines are provided in the pages of the National Cannery Association's *Membership List* and should be used to enter the names of the firms in the following list:

- Ashley's, Inc., P. O. Box 3040, Sta. A, El Paso, Texas
 Carolina Recipes, Inc., P. O. Box 354, Charleston, S. C.
 Elgin Canning Co., Elgin, Ore.
 Elk Rapids Packing Co., Elk Rapids, Mich.
 Island Seafoods Co., P. O. Box 1143, Kodiak, Alaska
 Loope & Smith, Inc., Model City, N. Y.
 Mainland Fisheries, Inc., 807 Lowman Building, Seattle 4, Wash.
 E. B. Muller & Co., 220 Quay St., Port Huron, Mich.

Association Officers

Canned Pea Association

The newly-organized Canned Pea Association has elected the following officers:

President—Robert Baker, Baker Canning Co., Theresa, Wis.; vice president and chairman of executive committee—Lowden Jones, Walla Walla Canning Co., Walla Walla, Wash.; secretary—Byrne Marcellus, Byrne Marcellus Co., Chicago, Ill.; and treasurer—Alex Meyer, Fredonia Canned Foods, Fredonia, Wis.

Southwest Cannery Association

Officers of the Southwest Cannery Association, elected for the forthcoming year at that organization's recent meeting in Tyler, Texas, are as follows:

President—E. R. Adams, Cass County Canning Co., Atlanta, Texas; first vice president—Joe Smith, Jr., Southwest Canning Co., Highlands, Texas; second vice president—W. P. Whitson, Sr., Whitson Food Products Co., Denton, Texas; and secretary-treasurer (re-elected)—Clyde Haden, Tyler, Texas.

Canned Beet Standards

Revised U. S. standards for grades of canned beets promulgated by the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, are published in the *Federal Register* of June 9.

INSTRUCTION

MOLD COUNT SCHOOLS

Washington Laboratory Personnel to Provide Instruction for State Groups

Instruction in the official Howard Mold Count on tomato products for technicians who are employed by canners in the Mid-west and Eastern areas will be given again this year at Lafayette, Indiana, and at Geneva, New York. As usual, these schools are under the direct sponsorship of the Indiana Cannery Association and the Association of New York State Cannerys, respectively.

The Indiana Cannery Association school will be held at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, from July 14 to July 23 inclusive. Communications about this school should be directed to the Indiana Cannery Association, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The second school in New York State will be held at the Geneva Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, from July 28 to August 6 inclusive. Communications should be

addressed to Dr. Carl S. Pederson, Geneva Experiment Station, Geneva, New York. Those who are planning to attend either school should communicate with the particular school for instructions regarding necessary equipment, etc. Both the Indiana Cannery Association and the Association of New York State Cannerys, Inc., have stated that technicians employed by commercial canning firms will be welcome at either school, not only from the particular states but also from other areas.

The first three days of each of the schools will be devoted to elementary instruction for the benefit of students who have not had previous training.

The instruction at both schools will be under the supervision of Howard R. Smith of the Washington Research Laboratory of the National Cannery Association with the assistance of Mrs. Betty Brewer and Miss Lucy Witherow of the N.C.A. Washington Laboratory and representatives from the Research Departments of the American Can Company, the Continental Can Company, the Crown Can Company and the National Can Company.

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